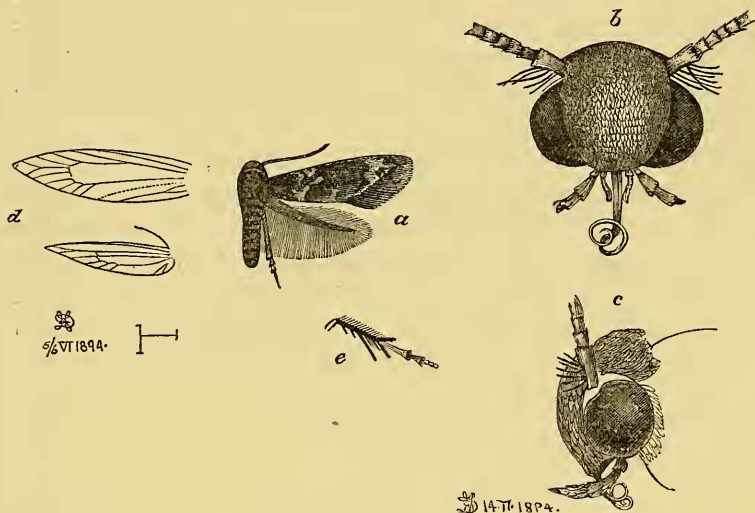


A NEW GENUS SEPARATED FROM *HEYDENIA*, HFM., WITH
DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ENGLISH SPECIES.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD WALSINGHAM, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., &c.

CATAPLECTICA, Wlsm., *gen. n.*

TYPE, *Cataplectica Farreni*, Wlsm.



a—imago ♂ enlarged.

b—head, front view.

d—neuration.

e—hind leg.

c—head, side view.

(J. H. Durrant, delt.).

Antennæ moderately stout, scarcely more than half the length of the fore-wings, coarsely scaled, not ciliate, basal joint with a strong pecten.

Labial Palpi short, slightly depressed, moderately clothed to apex, apical joint of about equal length with the second.

Maxillary Palpi distinct, short, dependent.

Haustellum well developed, naked.

Ocelli absent.

Head and Thorax smooth.

Fore-wings elongate, lanceolate, costal margin straight, dorsal margin slightly convex, with long cilia, at the anal angle nearly as long as the width of the wing. *Neuration*, 12 veins; 2 and 4 parallel with and equidistant from 3, which arises at the lower angle of cell; 5 and 6 parallel; 7 and 8 from a common stem, enclosing the apex; vein 1 fureate at base.

Hind-wings narrower than the fore-wings, lanceolate, abdominal angle well developed, thence tapering to the apex, costal margin moderately straight, dorsal slightly rounded, cilia more than twice the width of the wing. *Neuration*,

8 veins; 2 and 4 equidistant from 3; 5 to upper half of cell and continued as an internal vein to the base; 6 and 7 from a short stalk; 8 free.

Abdomen somewhat stout.

Legs: hind tibiæ clothed with spine-like scales above, spurs moderate, the inner longer than the outer, the first and second tarsal joints are also spined.

This genus differs from *Heydenia*, Hfm., in the forking of the apical vein of the fore-wings, and in the simple antennæ; moreover, *Heydenia* has been hitherto described as having no maxillary palpi; these are present in *fulviguttella*, Z., and *auromaculata*, Fr., which also possess the basal pecten to the antennæ and agree in other generic characters with *Cataplectica*.

Heydenia was originally described by Hofmann, Stett. Ent. Zeit., XXIX, 292-3 (1868), as having in the fore-wings twelve separate veins, but he included *profugella* and *fulviguttella*, pointing out that their neuration differed from that of *devotella* (which he made the type of the genus) in the junction of veins 7 and 8 of the fore-wings, the chief point on which I now rely for the separation of this group of species under the name of *Cataplectica*.

The following is a list of the known European species:—

I.—*Veins 7 and 8 of fore-wings stalked.*

CATAPLECTICA, Wlsm.

1. CATAPLECTICA FARRENI, Wlsm., *sp. n.*

Antennæ dark leaden-grey above, paler beneath.

Palpi leaden-grey.

Head dark leaden-grey; face rather shining grey.

Thorax dark leaden-grey, slightly iridescent.

Fore-wings blackish, mottled with whitish-ochreous, forming three ill-defined blotch-like spots, followed by a subapical fascia; of the three spots the first is costal, the other two dorsal, the costal spot being at one-third from the base, diffused downwards nearly to the fold, the two dorsal spots lying, the first before the other beyond it; the first at about one-fourth from the base reaching upwards to the fold, the second before the commencement of the dorsal cilia reaching across the outer end of the fold; the fascia commencing at the beginning of the costal cilia is more or less interrupted by dark scales, tending slightly inwards, and somewhat attenuated towards the anal angle; a few ochreous scales are scattered towards the apex beyond it, and a few are also visible upon the dark ground-colour in other parts of the wing, rendering the markings ill-defined and variable; cilia greyish-fuscous, paler at their tips. Exp. al., 9—10 mm.

Hind-wings dark purplish-grey; cilia greyish-fuscous.

Abdomen greyish-fuscous, anal tuft slightly ochreous.

Legs fuscous, the spurs and tarsal joints inclining to pale ochreous.

TYPE—♂ ♀. Mus. Wlsm.

Hab.: Cambridge. VIe—VII_m.

Mr. William Farren met with this species at the end of June, 1893, and during the first two weeks of July in the present year, by sweeping herbage near Cambridge. Its superficial resemblance to some of the obscurely marked forms of *Elachista* may easily account for its having so long escaped the notice of collectors. I am indebted to Mr. Farren for kindly supplying me with specimens and permitting me to describe them.

The species hitherto placed in the genus *Heydenia* appear to be attached to various *Umbelliferae*, the larvæ feeding among the seeds of *Ægopodium*, *Pimpinella*, *Laserpitium*, *Angelica*, and *Heracleum*: search should be made for that of *Cataplectica Farreni* under similar conditions.

2. *profugella*, Stn.

5. *statariella*, Hdn.

3. *auromaculata*, Frey.

6. *laserpitiella*, Pfaffz.

4. *fulviguttella*, Z.

7. *silerinella*, Z.

II.—Veins 7 and 8 of the fore-wings separate.

HEYDENIA, Hfm.

1. *devotella*, Hdn.

Merton Hall, Thetford:

July, 1894.

A COMPARISON OF MOTH-GREASE SOLVENTS.

BY H. GUARD KNAGGS, M.D., F.L.S.

Some time ago, whilst experimenting with moth-grease extracted by means of *pure* ether, I arrived at the following approximate results respecting the solving and evaporating properties of the under-mentioned fluids:—

At about 55° F., 2 grains of moth-grease were dissolved in 40 minims.		At about 60° F., 25 minims poured on to a plate evaporated.	
Methylated chloroform...s. g. 1.497	1 minute	Methylated ether	under 1 minute
Methylated ether	3 minutes	Pure ether	over 1 minute
Benzine-collas	4½ minutes	Petroleum ether.....	over 1 minute
Pure ether	6 minutes	Methylated chloroform...	7½ minutes
Petroleum ether.....	6½ minutes	Benzine-collas.....	35 minutes

Rectified turpentine, kerosine, bisulphide of carbon, &c., have not been included, for the reason that the two former are themselves